

# HAWAII AT WASHINGTON

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21.—The legal papers from District Attorney Breckons, respecting the leper sanitarium in Hawaii, have reached this city. Special Assistant Attorney General Charles W. Russell, who has the matter in charge, said this afternoon that he had received the papers from Mr. Breckons in this morning's mail. "They are here," added Mr. Russell, "but I can not yet tell you whether or not the department will consider the title completed. I can make no statement about that till I have time to go over those papers and see what the proof of the title to the land is."

Surgeon General Wyman, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, said this afternoon he had received no additional papers yet about the title to the sanitarium site. "I have been unable to give the plans for the sanitarium," said Dr. Wyman, "any consideration recently. My time has been occupied with the yellow fever epidemic. I want to further the study of leprosy in the islands as much as possible and as soon as I can find the opportunity shall take the matter up again."

At the Interior Department there has been an effort to locate Gov. Carter, because of several letters that have come here addressed to him. This effort was unsuccessful, but the letters will probably be forwarded to his office in Honolulu, because of his known intention, as stated when here, to sail from San Francisco August 29.

Neither the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, nor Dr. Wyman has any further information regarding the bids for the quarantine wharf.

## IGOROT SUGAR.

A very thorough publication on the Bontoc Igorot, a mountain people of northern Luzon, by Albert Ernest Jenks, profusely illustrated with over 150 half tone plates, which has just been distributed here as a part of the work of the ethnological survey, gives an interesting description of the manufacture of sugar in that country. Mr. Jenks has this to say on the subject: "In October and November the Bontoc Igorot make sugar from cane. The stalks are gathered, cut in lengths of about 20 inches, tied in bundles a foot in diameter, and stored away until the time for expressing the juice.

"The sugar-cane crusher consists of two, sometimes of three, vertical, solid, hard-wood cylinders set securely to revolve in two horizontal timbers, which, in turn, are held in place by two uprights. One of the cylinders projects above the upper horizontal timber and has fitted over it, as a key, a long double-end sweep. This main cylinder conveys its power to the others by means of wooden cogs which are set firmly in the wood and play into sockets dug from the other cylinder. Boys commonly furnish the power used to crush the cane, and there is much song and sport during the hours of labor.

"Two people, usually boys, sitting on both sides of the crusher, feed the cane back and forth. Three or four stalks are put through at a time, and they are run through thirty or forty times, or until they break into pieces of pulp not over three or four inches in length.

"The juice runs down a slide into a jar set in the ground beneath the crusher.

"The boiling is done in large shallow iron boilers over an open fire under a roof. I have known the Igorot to operate the crusher until midnight, and to boil down the juice throughout the night. Sugar-boiling time is known as a su-fai-wis.

"A delicious brown cake sugar is made, which, in some parts of the area, is poured to cool and is preserved in bamboo tubes, in other parts it is cooked and preserved in flat cakes an inch in thickness.

"There is not much sugar made in the area, and a large part of the product is purchased by the Hokano. The Igorot cares very little for sweets; even the children frequently throw away candy after tasting it."

Mr. Jenks also has this to say about the manufacture of a strong drink from sugar cane by the Bontoc Igorot: "Ba-si is the Igorot name of the fermented beverage prepared from sugar cane. 'Ba-si,' under various names, is found widespread throughout the islands. The Bontoc man makes his ba-si in December. He boils the expressed juice of the sugar cane about six hours, at which time he puts into it a handful of vegetable ferment obtained from a tree called 'tub-fig.' This vegetable ferment is gathered from the tree as a flower or young fruit; it is dried and stored in the dwelling for future use. The brewed liquid is poured into a large olla, the flat-bottom variety called 'fu-o-foy,' manufactured expressly for ba-si, and then is tightly covered over and set away in the granary. In five days the ferment has worked sufficiently, and the beverage may be drunk. It remains good about four months, for during the fifth or sixth month it turns very acid.

"Ba-si is manufactured by the men alone. Tukukan and Titipan manufacture it to sell to other peoples; it is sold for about half a peso per gallon. It is drunk quite a good deal during the year, though mostly on ceremonial occasions. Men frequently carry a small amount of it with them to the sementers when they guard them against the wild hogs during the long nights. They say it helps to keep them warm. One glass of ba-si will intoxicate a person not accustomed to drink it, though the Igorot who uses it habitually may drink two or three glasses before intoxication. Usually a man drinks only a few swallows of it at a time, and I never saw an Igorot intoxicated except during some cere-

mony and then not more than a dozen in several months. Women never drink ba-si."

## THE COFFEE INDUSTRY.

According to a bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor the Queensland department of agriculture has put out a circular to the coffee growers of the north offering considerable aid to stimulate and enlarge the industry. Difficulties have arisen in the unevenness of the quality of the berries produced and in the disposal of the crops. The department has obtained from England a complete plant for hulling, winnowing, separating and grading berries. The machinery has been erected at the Kamerunga state nursery, where coffee in the dry parchment state will be received and hulled, graded and packed in bags for the southern markets. The department will not roast or grind coffee nor interfere with private enterprise, but will assist the growers to put upon the market a properly graded article and will dispatch it for sale so as to secure the best prices. The cost of freightage to the nursery, packing and other incidentals will be borne by the growers and will be deducted from the proceeds of sales. This proffered assistance will give a fresh impetus to the cultivation of coffee.

About 1000 sacks of canary seed were reaped on the Darling Downs this season, and the area growing it is steadily increasing. The product met with a ready sale at between \$4 and \$5 per 112 pounds. The lands under this crop at present are chiefly near Clifton and Toowoomba. The seedling grass (Phalaris canariensis) is indigenous in the Canary Islands, as its name suggests, but it has become naturalized here and in many parts of Europe. There is a considerable trade in canary seed in Australia and the European markets are not overstocked. It is not only in demand as food for birds, but in some manufacturing countries a fine flour made from it is used in dressing cotton in weaving and for finishing off some silken stuffs. In the Canary Islands the flour is used in making bread.

Consul General Winslow writes from Guatemala about the coffee crop in that country to the effect that some time after 1860 coffee raising began to take the place there of the cultivation of indigo and cochineal plants, which had been grown for many years previous to the discovery of the chemical dyes that are now the colors known to the commercial world. From that time until recently the business gradually grew, until in 1902 the coffee crop of the republic, which is about the size of the state of Ohio, exceeded 74,000,000 pounds of clean coffee.

"Only a small portion of the area of the country is adapted to the cultivation of coffee," the Consul adds. "At present good government coffee land is very scarce, but when found can be had for about 30 to 40 cents per acre, and when brought under cultivation, with a good stand of trees is worth from \$100 to \$500 United States gold or more. The coffee of commerce grows in altitudes of 1000 to 6000 feet; the best and most prolific trees at 2000 to 4000 feet. The labor is cheap, from 3 to 20 cents a day (gold), hence profitable, planters or capitalists getting as profit 50 to 60 per cent. of the market value, usually from 6 to 20 cents per pound, hulls."

"The industry as yet has not been brought to a very high state. Only in a few cases has an effort been made to crowd the coffee tree to see what it could be made to do, and that was one of the cases above mentioned, where one tree produced 25 pounds. This tree stood alone in a garden and had special attention and was fertilized. It is thought that if the tree was brought to a high state of cultivation it could be made to double its yield."

"Guatemalan coffee is rated very high in the markets of the world, and is the principal industry of the country, it giving employment to more than one-half of the population for about half of the year, during the harvesting time."

Consul-General Steinhart, writing from Habana, Cuba, calls attention to the fact that the island exported only 705,000 tons of sugar up to June 30, compared with 896,073 tons for the corresponding period of 1904. There was on hand June 30, 1905, 351,879 tons, and 161,819 tons on June 30, 1904. Six months' local consumption, he says, amounted to 21,790 tons in 1905, and to 20,900 tons in 1904.

ERNEST G. WALKER.



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# ROOSEVELT AND CARTER'S INTERVIEW

(Staff Correspondence.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Now, here is a full and true account of what took place when Governor Carter lunched with President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. Sitting in his room at the St. Francis Hotel yesterday morning, and looking the picture of health, Governor Carter told me the story himself. And it is the first time he has told it.

"I had some trouble in getting past the gate of the grounds," the Governor said. "I drove up in a hack and was met by a secret service man who asked me my name and business. I told him both, when he said:

"Oh, yes; you are expected to lunch."

"He went on to the house ahead of me. The President was sitting on the front veranda smoking when I drove up and got out of the hack.

"Hello!" he said, getting up and coming toward me. 'Is this my Hawaiian sensitive plant?'

"Hello, Mr. President!" I answered. "So that is what I am up against, is it?"

"That's what."

"Well, Mr. President," I said, "it is you that is in a box down there, not I."

"Oh," said Roosevelt, "I am in a box, am I? Just watch me get out of it. What is the box I am in?"

"You have told me, Mr. President, not once, but often, that you wanted harmony down there in Hawaii, between the races and among all the people, and I have found that I could not get it for you. I have therefore deemed it my duty to submit the thing to you and give you a clean swing. I did not propose to put myself in a position where you could fire me."

"I want harmony, if it can be had by doing right. But there are conditions under which harmony would be the last thing I would want."

"Then we talked of conditions in Hawaii, and at last the President said: 'But you must not resign. Your administration out there has been in all respects satisfactory to me. I can not

resign when matters do not go to suit me."

"But that is different," I said. "You are elected. If I had been elected no storm that beat upon me could force me out. But I work for you. I want you to have full swing."

"Well," said Mr. Roosevelt, "you wait until I complain of you. If I am not troubled, do not you be. Will you remain under those conditions?"

"There does not seem to be anything else to do," I answered."

## KENTWELL'S MISSION.

Mr. L. K. Kentwell, who has come to the mainland to see whether something can not be done to ameliorate the conditions under which the exempt classes of Chinese are admitted to this country, has created something of a furor in the press here, and in Chinatown. Mr. Kentwell will deliver an address at the Chinese Theater on Sunday afternoon, when he will expound the exclusion law and the departmental rules, and his views thereon.

## PERSONAL NOTES.

J. M. Donsett and wife are still at the St. Francis.

I saw Mr. and Mrs. Walter Macfarlane in the Palace Hotel corridor this morning and spoke to them. They were just up from Del Monte, and were both looking well.

W. W. Harris, who came up here for a vacation, found Mr. Lewers sick and had to buckle down to business. He has been busy ever since.

B. P. Dillingham is at the Occidental and is said to be financing the Hilo-Kohala road. But I don't know this.

The steamer Claudine, now being repaired here, is expected to sail for Honolulu September 1st.

Bruce Cartwright is at the Palace Hotel.

Mr. Adams, of the Bergstrom Music Company, is here and looking well.

The band made a big hit here en route to Portland. It is expected to give a series of concerts here on the way home.

SOL N. SHERIDAN.

# MISSIONARIES ON THE MONGOLIA

The Mongolia is something of a missionary ship on her present trip to the Orient. There are missionaries of many Christian creeds aboard, including two Hindus, who are said to be religious workers. A general census of the religious workers aboard gives the following interesting information:

Methodist-Episcopal, 14; Protestant-Episcopal, 2; American Baptist, 1; Christian, 1; Reformed, 1; Salvation Army, 1; Y. M. C. A. general secretary, 1; British Bible Society secretary, 1; teachers and religious workers for Honolulu, 15.

Besides the above, there are a large number of teachers en route to the Philippines.

# VARIOUS MATTERS ON COURT FILES

Kwong Chong Yuen Co. by its attorneys, Lorrin Andrews and W. S. Fleming, has brought a counter suit relative to water rights at Waikiki against Lung Do Wai Co. It claims \$1818.30 damages for the destruction of dams. H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., has brought suit against S. Tomikawa and J. W. Mason of Hilo for \$640 on a bill of exchange.

Ballou & Marx for defendants have filed motions to dismiss, for want of prosecution, the cases of Western Iron Works and Niehaus Bros. & Co., respectively, against Victor Hoffmann and Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co. The Western Iron Works has filed a substitution of attorneys, appointing Smith & Lewis and L. J. Warren to act as its senior counsel in conjunction with J. W. Cathcart and C. C. Eiting, in place of J. T. De Bolt now on the bench.

E. C. Peters is awarded a retaining fee of \$200 as attorney ad litem for Muriel and Beatrice Campbell, minors, in the Campbell will construction case.

The Orpheum Company, Ltd., by its attorney, C. W. Ashford, has appealed to the Supreme Court from Judge Robinson's decree of foreclosure against it and in favor of George Tournay.

H. Tanaka by his attorney, E. M. Watson, files a motion to dismiss the appeal of H. Tanaka and K. Kimoto, garnishee, from judgment against them and for him in the Honolulu District Court. The ground of motion is that the judgment was by default and therefore not appealable.

Governor Carter and Sheriff Brown are reported to have shaken hands on Saturday at the polo meet. The two officials were standing near each other and happened to come face to face, while among a crowd of mutual friends. The Governor extended his hand to the Sheriff and both shook, passing some pleasant remarks during the operation. A policeman, who consulted his watch at that moment and found that it was then 2:30, looked at his watch again a couple of hours later and saw that the hands had stopped at 2:30. He is said to have consulted a kahuna to unravel the mystery.

# KIHEI PARTNERSHIP CASE PARTLY BEARD

In the equity suit of Cheong Ah Chow vs. Ching Nam Sen, for dissolution of partnership, accounting and injunction, Judge Robinson yesterday denied the motion to suspend the order for the appointment of a receiver, but continued the motion to dissolve the injunction until Tuesday next. A. S. Humphreys appeared for plaintiff and as amicus curia for temporary receiver; Thayer & Hemenway for defendant.

The denied motion included a proposal to appoint an officer of the court in charge of the property. It was supported by a bunch of affidavits to show that the receiver's sureties did not own property to make them good. This is the Kihei store case, the complaining partner being a woman. Deputy High Sheriff Sea went to Maui this week to serve the papers.

Thirty-four members of the native Hul of Honolulu by their attorney, A. S. Humphreys, not confessing but denying the jurisdiction of the court, make objections to, and move to reject, the report of W. A. Wall, "styling himself a commissioner of this court," of the alleged sale made by him on July 15 of certain real estate belonging to said Hul.

As reasons it is alleged that many of the defendants in the case—Scott et al. vs. Pilipo et al.—have not been served with a summons and have not appeared or otherwise submitted themselves to the jurisdiction of the court; that several of the defendants are deceased and that the cause has not been revived against the heirs or personal representatives of such decedents; that so much of the decree rendered June 23, 1890, as vested the commissioner with a discretion to fix the boundary and divide the property sold by him into convenient sized lots is null and void; that it does not appear that the court ever approved the survey and division of the property sold by the commissioner; that it does not appear that the land sold by the commissioner is not susceptible of partition in kind, and that no order was ever made by the court fixing the time and place for the sale of the land and specifying the notice to be given of such sale.

Commissioner Wall's report thus attacked represented the prices obtained for the lots at the sale to have been "high and more than might reasonably have been expected."

Bigamy was the cause of a divorce granted by Judge Robinson yesterday, but of course the court had no jurisdiction of the case as a criminal matter. J. M. Poepe, attorney for the libellant, said in opening the case that he did not desire to prosecute the libellee criminally. It is not particularly his duty to do so, anyway, as there are officials charged with the enforcement of Federal and Territorial laws in this Territory.

Kamakakauwila was the complainant and Robert K. Reid the respondent. These were married at Honolulu on June 22, 1900. Along with the marriage certificate showing this fact another one was produced in evidence, whereby it was patent that Reid, in

Kau, Hawaii, on March 8, 1897, married Louise Kahana. Wahinehale and P. K. Honolulu gave oral evidence for the libellant, Honolulu testifying that Reid told him his second marriage was a crazy act.

## COURT ITEMS.

Judge Dole refused to postpone the fire claim adjustment case of Treasury Agent MacLennan vs. Yee Chong et al., saying there was no occasion for haste and a trial on the merits could not result in injustice. Breckons, Watson and Dunne represented different parties respectively.

Judge Robinson heard and took under advisement the objection of Emma Puh-l, mother and guardian of Sam. Sachs, Jr., to the approval of accounts of L. Schweitzer, executor of the will of Samuel Sachs. C. F. Peterson represented the objector, and E. A. Douthitt the executor.

Fukuda Isaku, signing in Japanese and English characters, denies the grounds for divorce alleged by his wife, Fukuda Yasu. H. G. Middleitch is his attorney.

# PASSING OF A KAMAANA

Dr. James Wight, who passed away on the morning of Friday, September 2, at Kohala, Hawaii, was the oldest and most respected of the foreign settlers in that district. He had been closely identified with the progress of the islands for more than fifty-five years. He was born in India in 1814 of Scotch-Irish parentage and received a liberal education at the great University of Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1838. At 22 years



THE LATE DR. JAS. WIGHT.

of age he went to the Australian colonies with the intention of practicing his profession as a physician, but his penchant was for business pursuits. After thirteen years' practice of medicine there he abandoned the profession and migrated to Hawaii and settled in Kohala, where he opened a store and carried on business until 1884 when he sold out to the late S. G. Wilder. He became interested in sugar culture when the Kohala Plantation was started and owned quite an interest in that concern. He established the Halawa plantation and conducted it for a number of years, but latterly had left the management with T. S. Kay as manager and attorney in fact and with his son-in-law J. W. Atkins.

Although he had no inclination to practice medicine, he was always ready to assist any sufferer needing the services of a physician.

He was married to an Australian lady and leaves a large family of children, grand-children and great grand-children.

He was always interested in the political welfare of the islands and was elected a representative in 1886 and made a noble in 1887. He also held the position of Circuit Judge from 1882 to 1883 when Kamehameha V. ascended the throne. In the House he was noted for his independent stand and those were trying times.

He enjoyed remarkably good health during his long life and Dr. Wight's home was noted for its hospitality. His word was his bond and during his long residence he was seldom involved in litigation. Of the thousands who have been in his employ all speak of him as a generous though firm employer.

He invested largely in real property and leaves a large estate to be distributed amongst his relatives.

His widow and family will have the sympathy of the whole community in their bereavement. Kohala will miss Kauka Waike whose kindly face was known to all.

There is a rumor that many Chinese now in the Territory are preparing to emigrate to Mazatlan, Mexico, and Dutch Guiana. Specially low rates are offered all Celestials desirous of going to these places, and according to Chinese who ought to know, the inducements offered have proved effectual. A few have gone to Mazatlan for good, and one at least has gone to the Atlantic coast of South America to size up the prospects for Chinese there.

Ah Pat, a Chinese tailor, who is thought by his fellow-countrymen to have learned something by contact with whites, admitted that many Chinese were considering this move. But he refused to have anything to say about it, except that he understood that the Americans were unduly curious as to what Chinese in the Territory did. At this point Ah Pat's English failed him and he betook himself to a bowl of rice.

# MAUI TENNIS TOURNAMENT

MAUI, September 1.—In the semi-finals of the Puunene tennis tournament Thompson beat Williams, Henderson vanquished Ault, and Nickelsen won over Lougher. The finals occurred during Monday and Tuesday afternoons of this week. On August 28 the score stood: G. B. Henderson, 6-6; J. B. Thompson, 3-4. On August 29 the record was: G. B. Henderson, 6-6; Theo. Nickelsen, 1-4.

G. B. Henderson was the winner of the tournament for which victory no prize was given, it having been decided by the athletic club to classify the players before offering any trophy.

On Monday another tournament, gentlemen singles, will begin at Puunene according to the following plan: The players are to be divided into two classes to be known as class A and class B. Class A will consist of those men who played in the second round or semi-finals of the first tournament, Messrs. Henderson, Thompson, Nickelsen, Ault, Williams and Lougher. Class B will be composed of those players who appeared only in the first round, Messrs. W. W. Westcott, W. P. L. Bett, H. I. Shigemaki, Wm. McGerrow, A. C. Betts and E. C. Campbell, and in addition several new players.

The members of class A will play against each other as will also those of class B, and then the winner of class A, suitably handicapped, will enter the contest against the winner of class B for some prize to be awarded by the athletic association.

On the 9th the Makawao Tennis Club will begin a tournament on their grounds at Sunnyside, Pala. The first games, which will be ladies' singles, are to be followed later by gentlemen's singles. This tournament is for the purpose of classifying the players.

## SAILORS PAID OFF.

On Wednesday the fifteen sailors of the wrecked ship Spartan were paid off in the office of the Bismark Stables, Waikuku. Two months' wages were due, or the balance still unpaid, at the rates of \$17, \$12 and \$10 per month.

Among the crew were a number of aliens, which fact caused the visit of Immigration Agent Bechtel last week. These men not being American citizens had also to undergo an examination by Dr. John Weddick to show that they were physically fit to have the freedom of the country. The men departed for Honolulu by the Maui Wednesday afternoon. It is stated that it is customary for the federal government to pay the expenses of shipwrecked marines to their homes from the place of disaster. However, the steamer refused to take the Spartan's crew until their passage money was guaranteed by Deputy Collector Alken.

The wrecked ship Spartan still remains in good condition upon the Spreckelsville reef. The vessel and cargo were sold by Captain Flynn to Capt. Nicholson, the Kahului pilot, for \$400.

Capt. and Mrs. Flynn still remain in Kahului. It has been a most unfortunate wedding trip for them, both. Mrs. Flynn is but 18 years old and was married to the captain only three days before sailing from Newcastle.

## NOTES.

G. O. Cooper is now connected with the Hygeia Soda Co. of Kahului.

Saturday, August 26, the steamer Nebraska arrived in Kahului from Honolulu, discharged 900 tons of merchandise, and departed on Monday, August 28, with 8000 bags of sugar.

The September meeting of the Makawao Literary Society will be held next Friday evening at the Spreckelsville residence of Hon. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin.

By the Wednesday steamer Misses M. McGowan and Nina Adams returned to Honolulu after short visits in Makawao.

It is not Rob. Nawahine of Waihee, but a brother of his, who is singing in the quintet club at the Lewis & Clark Exposition, Portland.

Mrs. Chas. Copp, the wife of the district magistrate of Makawao, has been quite ill during the week but is now somewhat better.

On Wednesday Judge Lyle A. Dickey returned to Honolulu after a brief visit with his parents at Haiku.

By the Mauna Loa of Thursday Mrs. F. F. Baldwin, Miss Charlotte Baldwin and Sam Baldwin departed for Honolulu. After the polo games Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Baldwin depart for the Coast. Miss Charlotte Baldwin returns to school at Farrington. Sam Baldwin goes back to Yale and Fred C. Baldwin takes a trip to New York.

On August 26 Mrs. Wren and four children arrived in Kahului from the Coast.

Polo is such an uncertain game that it is a matter of regret that G. W. Wilbur did not go to Honolulu with the Maui team to act as substitute in case of emergency.

Weather—Light showers from windward.

## NOT IF AS RICH AS ROTHCHILDS.

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H. W. Mist was a passenger in the Hall from Kauai.